Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 16, 1817.

28. Volume) (Number 1415

Wines

IMPORTED PER THE H. C. SHIP
VANSITTART
FOR SALE
AT THE HOUSE OF
Captain Dalrymple,
FROM GLEDSTANES and CO.

		Rs. per doz
5 Half Chests Claret	at	36
2 Quarter „ Champagne	„	50
1 „ „ Red Hermitage	„	39
1 „ „ White do.	„	40
1 „ „ Virgin do.	„	40
1 „ „ Barsac	„	26
1 „ „ Malaga in Pints	„	18

Bombay, 9th July 1817.

THE WHOLE OF THE
200 Hogsheads
OF
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER
Ship Wyton,
Captain Ardlie,
AS ADVERTISED IN THE
Bombay Gazette,
OF THE 9TH
and
COURIER,
12TH INSTANT,
Not having been disposed of,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Sale by Public Auction of the residue, consisting of about 80 Hogsheads, will take place on Thursday next the 17th Instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Godowns of MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE and CO. in Bakehouse Lane.

The same may be tasted at any time previous to the Sale.

Bombay, 16th July, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT if WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, should be living in, or about, the vicinity of Bombay, and has it in his power to identify his person, he may hear of something very much to his advantage, by making personal application, or by Letter addressed, to GEORGE TAYLOR, No. 13, Mercy Street, Liverpool, Great Britain.

The aforesaid WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, was born in the City of Lincoln, Great Britain, & is about 42 years of age, and has not been heard of by his friends for about 18 years, at which time he was on board the Le Fort Frigate, in the Red Sea, which Ship was lost.

Any person sending or giving satisfactory information concerning the welfare, or fate, of the abovementioned WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, to GEORGE TAYLOR, at his residence, as heretofore mentioned, shall be handsomely rewarded.

(Signed) GEO. TAYLOR,

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left any Issue Male, lawfully begotten, and born of an European woman, or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity, and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817

Advertisement.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

IF any person can give any information touching a man of the name of JOHN BAULCHIN, supposed to have been formerly employed on board one of His Majesty's Ships of War, and particularly whether he be living or dead, by doing so, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, he will oblige his relations and friends.

Bombay, 16th July 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED,—July 9th, Brig Bridget, Captain Vincent May, from Liverpool,

SAILED,—July 12th, the H. C.'s Ship Bombay, Captain A. Hamilton, to China,—*Passengers*, T. M. Winn Esq. Thomas Dent Esq. George Pelly Esq. J. Stewart Esq. Mrs. J. G. Stewart, Misses Jane Still, & Anne Forbes Stewart, Master Charles Stewart,—Ditto, the H. C.'s Ship Charles Grant, Captain Hugh Scott, to China,—Ditto, the H. C.'s Ship Inglis, Captain William Hay, to China,—Ditto, Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to China,—Ditto, Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Robert Swanston, to China,—Ditto, 13th, H. C.'s Ship Marquis Camden, Captain Thomas Larkins, to China.

BIRTH.—Yesterday the 15th, the Honorable Mrs. Buchanan, of a Son.

EPIGRAM.

VIRO NOBILISSIMO
VICECOMITI EXMOUTH,
HON. OXON. HAB.

Haud tibi, Pelleui, exsortes tribuuntur honores,
Sed quales possis jure vocare tuos,
Audit enim *Legum*, cunctorum ex ore, *Peritus*
Cui biduum has Pœnos perdocuisse satis!

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH,
ON HIS OXFORD HONOURS.

When Oxford attached D. C. L. to your name,
'Twas an honour, Pellew, that you justly might claim
And your skill the whole world will esteem at a high rate,
Who have *taught civil law* in two days to a pirate!

W. G. H

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY, 1817.

Not a single ship has arrived from Europe or the Gulph, during the last week. Considering the late arrivals which have taken place, both here and at Madras, it seems unreasonable to be wishing for more intelligence; but such was the state of our native country at the date of the last advices, that we cannot be otherwise than peculiarly anxious for later accounts.

It will be seen that Exchequer bills, to the amount of thirty three millions, are now outstanding, which is, as we apprehend, an increase of five millions since the meeting of Parliament. It appears that Ministers, knowing full well that the Bankers, having but little employment for their money, would be glad to invest their spare cash in Exchequer bills, even tho' they should bear a lower rate of interest than 3d. a day, called in those which were outstanding and bearing an interest of 3d. a day or more, amounting, as we believe, to 28 millions, and issued fresh ones at 2½ a day, all of which have been purchased, so that Government, if they do not save interest, at least procure the accommodation of a larger principal. Another effect has also been produced, in the money market, which is, that from this unexpected diminution of the current interest of Exchequer bills, permanent stock has been, for a while, rendered more valuable; and thus the late rise in the funds may be reasonably accounted for.

The Asia, Captain Greig, having reached England, early in January, may be expected, shortly to arrive again, in this port, the Captain having expressed his intention of returning hither as quickly as possible.

The Carmarthen, Captain Ross, (whose original destination for Madeira and Bengal has been changed, as we are informed, to that of Madeira and Bombay) was to be in the Downs on the 10th of March.

In one of our subsequent columns will be found a curious document, delivered in to a select committee of the House, the object of which is to enable debtors so effectually to harrass their creditors, by counter and dilatory proceedings, as to induce the latter to give up all pursuit of their claims at law.

Madras.

Yesterday Morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ships MARQUIS WELLINGTON, Captain ROBERT JOHNSON, and MINERVA Captain GEORGE RICHARDSON, from London 15th of March.

PASSENGERS,

PER MARQUIS WELLINGTON.—*For Madras*: Mrs. Harris, Miss Kinchant—Messrs. Budd and Owen, Cadets.

For Bengal—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Parker, Miss Long, Miss Hutchins—Messrs. Wroughton and Glegg, Cadets, Mr. Bambridge Young, 150 Recruits, 14 Women and 5 Children.

PER MINERVA—*For Madras*: Mrs. Cazalet, Mrs. Maclean, Miss. Adelaide Wahab—Mr. Arthur Willock, Writer, Mr. Henry S. Ford, Cadet.

For Bengal—Mrs. Swinney, Miss Sophia Hickey, Miss Matilda Chinnery, Capt. George Swinney, Mr. James Matthews, Mr. Joseph Alloway Free Mariner, Mr. John Coulson, do. and Mr. Benjamin G. Elliott proceeding to his Father at Java.

[*Mad. Gaz. Extra.—June* 30

English Extracts.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1817.

The *Courier* quite exults in the statement produced by Lord Castlereagh, and calls it a *proud day* for the country to hear of the benefits that are in store for it. We confess that our imaginations are not quite so romantic: The cold, dead weight of our immense expenditure still hangs upon us with undiminished pressure. And although *expedients* may provide for the passing year, without *adding* to our burthen, we must still plod on with all our present load. By reductions in Army, Navy, &c. we are this year to *save* altogether six millions and a half. That is, we are to *spend so much less this year*, than we did last. But our expenditure is still to be about 18 millions and a half, of which not more than 15 *millions*, is the stated expectation of the produce of the taxes: we shall therefore in this second year of peace, have to find a supply of THREE *millions*, by some expedient or other: even if the taxes, which is not probable, were not to fall below the ministerial calculation. The *boast* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is that *for this year*, we shall be enabled to proceed, without encroaching upon the sinking fund; and he has some strong *hopes*, that the revenue will be more productive, by the revival of commerce, and in the event of a more favorable harvest? Our fears, we confess, preponderate. The present ministers have been so little accustomed to the practice of economy and retrenchment, that they seem not at all acquainted with the task. Instead of boldly striking at the root of useless expenditure, they begin with lopping off its branches, which would fall of themselves with the trunk of the tree. They have disbanded 14,000 seamen, out of a total of 33,000, a proportion of nearly *one half* of that force, natural to our defence, and almost necessary to our existence; while of a standing army, foreign to our constitution, dangerous to our liberties, and unprecedented in its amount, they have only advised a reduction of 26,000, a proportion of not *one fifth* of the whole; and the reduction of the army is only to produce a saving of 1,784,000l.; while the reduction of the navy produces a saving of 3,717,000l. We may hereafter regret this preference of a force which has been hitherto held as an object of the greatest jealousy. But in the repeal of the Habeas Corpus, the ministers may want their army to conduct their hostilities against the people.

The Prince Regent sacrifices 50,000l. of his salary this year, but it is hinted, that this cannot be expected to be a *permanent* surrender of his income, or he will be obliged to incur debts, which the nation must discharge. We hope, however, the sacrifice will be as *permanent* as the *necessity*. The people have often assisted his Royal Highness, and we are confident that he will not think of extravagance, or unnecessary splendour, unless his Ministers mislead, or deceive him.

The following is a Schedule of all the items of Expenditure, Reduction, &c. &c. for the last and current year: our readers will have the whole before them at one glance:—

	Numbers.
Army last year	149,545
Ditto this year	123,702
Reduction	25,743

	Numbers.
Army of Great Britain, Ireland, and Colonies	81,016
France	25,126
India	17,569

	Charge.
Army last year, including all except Ordnance	£10,564,000
Ditto this year, ditto ditto	9,230,000
Saving this year	1,334,000
Saving this year in Ordnance	450,000
	1,784,000
Ordnance last year	1,696,000
Ditto this year	1,246,000

	Numbers.
Navy last year	33,000
Ditto this year	19,000
Reduction	14,000

	Charge.
Navy last year.	£10,114,000
Ditto this year	6,397,000
Saving	3,717,000
Miscellaneous Services last year, Gt. Britain	1900,000
Ditto, ditto, Ireland	600,000
	2,500,000
Ditto, ditto, this year, Great Britain	1,000,000
Ditto, ditto, ditto Ireland	500,000
	1,500,000
Saving this year	1,000,000

RECAPITULATION.

Army saving	1,784,000
Navy ditto	3,717,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000
Total saving	6,501,000

SUPPLY.

Army	7,050,000
Commissariat and barracks, Great Britain	580,000
Ditto, ditto, Ireland	300,000
Extraordinaries	1,300,000
Ordnance	1,246,000
Navy	6,397,000
Miscellaneous, Great Britain and Ireland	1,500,000
	£18,373,000

If a doubt exist, that the burthen of Taxation has grown to a size under which the nation is sinking, it would be removed by the fact contained in the following communication to Mr. Cobbett, of the proceedings of a vestry held in St. Nicholas's Church Liverpool, and which we have extracted from his Register of last Saturday.

"Liverpool, 26th Jan. 1817.

"SIR.

"We have this day had our Special Vestry, for the purpose of increasing the Poor Rates, and as you will perceive by the under written, something of a novel nature was resolved upon. *We have resolved to memorialise the Treasury, praying for a suspension of the Collection of Assessed Taxes.*

"The vestry was held in St. Nicholas's Church.

"The Resolutions.—'That the increased and increasing numbers and necessities of the poor of this parish, form a subject of the most serious alarm to the inhabitants thereof. That the cause of this frightful increase is to be found only in the unmitigated pressure of taxation, that taxation which in its insatiable cravings, swallows up the means of honourable employment for the industrious, strips the poor of their scanty means of existence, and threatens those who have hitherto been able to preserve their stations in the middle ranks of society, with immediate ruin and beggary. That to

ease the country of this destructive pressure is the firs and only reasonable course to be pursued, if we would save it from increased misery, confusion, and desolation. That though this vestry cannot deny the imperious necessities, and just claims of the poor of the parish, to an additional rate for their maintenance, it cannot overlook the inability which many of the householders labour under to pay the amount of the assessments heretofore demanded. That in this dilemma, the only mode of proceeding, which presents itself to this Vestry, for arresting the further progress of pauperism, and of enabling many who are now tottering on its brink, to preserve their station in society, (the only course which offers itself to our adoption) appears to be an earnest appeal to the Government to forbear for a season at least, the collection of some part of the taxes.—That the only Taxes which we can flatter ourselves with a hope that Government will be prevailed upon to relinquish, and those which, in proportion to their amount, seem best calculated to afford the relief proposed, appear to this vestry to be the assessments on dwelling houses. That in furtherance of this object, a petition or Memorial, from this Vestry, be transmitted to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, praying them to give orders for a discontinuance of all forcible collection of the assessments on dwelling houses, until the inhabitants of this parish are better able to sustain their pressure.—That the Petition now read be adopted and that it be signed by the Clerk of the Vestry on behalf of the Meeting."

We shall here content onrselves with asking if such be the state of the country, that the taxes are heavier than the people can bear? if to pay them employs all their time and exhausts all their strength; if without giving bread to their families it breaks in upon the rest required by nature, it were not better to attempt to relieve the present distress by remitting a part of the taxes and supplying the deficiency out of unmerited sinecures and pensions, than by answering the unavoidable discontent of the people by *Suspending the Constitution, and by removing the laws by which they are protected in their persons, and secured from cruel and arbitrary imprisonment?* The minister may follow *their own Precedent* of the year 1795, but let them take warning, the annals of the country can furnish no parrallel to the heart-sickening miseries of the present times. Yet the people are to be insulted with the proposition, that for the greatest of all possible benefit to themselves, they are to be curtailed of their best and most sacred protections, that is to say, to be deprived of the liberty of all discussion upon their own interest, and in furtherance of such kind intentions the great palladiums of the constitution, the HABEAS CORPUS and the FREEDOM of PETITION, are to be submitted to such admirable restrictions and regulations, as to have the effect of either entirely destroying them, or, as a security, of rendering them useless and unavailable.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The proceedings of both Houses of Congress are reported in the New York papers to the 15th ult.

A discussion of some length took place on a petition of John Paulding, one of the captors of the unfortunate Major André, in the war of the American revolution, praying for an increase of the pension allowed for that service. A Committee having reported unfavourably to the petitioner's object, a number of Members proposed to reverse the report, and extolled the patriotic merits of Paulding. Colonel Tallmadge, who commanded the advanced guard of the American army, and to whom Major André had been delivered by his captors, contended that Paulding and his associates had not been influenced by any patriotic motive in the service they had performed. He had received a most circumstantial relation from Major André himself of the conduct of the captors. If the Major could have given them the amount they demanded for his release, he never would have been hung for a spy, or even in captivity on that occasion. When André's boots were taken off by them, it was to search for plunder, and not to detect treason. These persons, indeed, he said, were of that class of people who passed between both armies, as often in one camp at the other, and whom if he had met with, he should probably as soon have apprehended as Major André. The question for reversing the report was negatived by a large Majority, and the report was agreed to.

MIS-DIRECTED LOYALTY.—Mr. Hasper, Bookseller, of Fleet-street, was summoned before the Lord Mayor for causing the following curious placard to be stuck up on St. Dunstan's church:—"*Spa Field Row!*—Truth for a Penny.—No. 46, Fleet-street.—*Go it my Boys!*" The placard was in reality intended as an invitation to persons to buy a cheap loyal publication, called "One penny-worth of Mr. Citizen John Bull, from his brother Thomas Bull the ploughman."—But from its ambiguous reading was certainly more calculated to inflame and incite the lower orders to riot than to repress it.—Mr. Harper, for this act of mis-guided loyalty, was held to bail.

The late season for partridge shooting, which terminated on Saturday, was the most unsuccessful for the sportsman that has been remembered for several years past, in consequence of the continued rains.

Soames, the notorious pickpocket, recently sentenced to transportation for life is again on the town; he was convicted on Vaughan's sole evidence, and hence considered a fit object for the royal pardon.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

Letters from Paris communicate the intelligence of the Loan for the French Government having at length been concluded. But it is only for eight millions. Mr. Baring, it is understood, has taken on his own account four millions of the eight.—The Contractors take French Stock at 55: 5¼ per cent. below the price at which the market closed on Thursday last. The rise above 55 is, of course, the bonus to the Contractors. Papers from various parts of the United States, those from New York reach up to 18th January, arrived this morning. The shipments of flour to Great Britain still continued, and the great eagerness to ship had advanced the article in some parts to fourteen dollars per barrel. The dry goods markets had improved, and so large a quantity of merchandize was no longer sacrificed at auction. Mr. DALLAS, the late Secretary of the Treasury, died suddenly at his own residence in Philadelphia, of cramp in the stomach.

Several vessels arrived at Liverpool on Thursday last from America, which have brought, amongst other produce, 25,000 barrels of flour, and 15,000 more are expected every tide.

A tragedy from the pen of Counsellor Shiel awaits the recovery of Miss O'Neil for representation at Covent Garden Theatre.

A Baltimore Paper of the 13th ult. has been obligingly sent to us. The proceedings in Congress are of the 10th, on which day Mr. CANNON laid on the table a resolution declaring it expedient to *reduce the Army* of the United States, which consists of from 7000 to 7,500 men, at a cost of from 6 to 700 dollars a man per annum. Mr. RANDOLPH enforced the necessity of economy: he said the Army cost nine hundred and the Navy one thousand dollars per man; that the expenses of the government were greater than those of any other nation on the globe; and that the national debt was in a fair way to equal that of any other, except one: he should not, however, in this last year of his political life, submit any proposition. The Bill was then ordered for a second reading. The object of Mr. CANNON'S motion, it would appear, will not be sanctioned by Congress this Session.

The plate belonging to King's College Chapel, Cambridge, stolen a few weeks ago, is fortunately recovered.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1817.

Our paper of to-day contains the substance of the reports presented by the Committees of Secrecy to both houses, upon the subject of the supposed conspiracies against the state. We could never bring ourselves to attach importance to plots, which were to be put into execution by two wretched men, who, when arrested, were snatched from under one miserable blanket, and taken from a bed upon which nothing but wretchedness could repose. The publication of the reports justify our incredulity. They remind us of the confused recollection of Michael Cassio, on his recovery from his drunken fit;—there is a mass of things but nothing distinct: conspiracies, pikes, and projected machines, but no names, dates, or facts presented, upon which the mind of the most fearful could entertain a doubt. Allowing all that is said, although much of it may be fairly disputed, and the conclusion is this:—there has been a degree of animosity against the existing order of things, exhibited by men who cannot be supposed to be much in love with it. The pressure of distress, has given rise to much violence of language, and some perhaps absurd, impracticable, and dangerous schemes. The obstinacy of the ministers has urged the violent reformers on to an equal obstinacy of proceedure, and some trifling disturbances *have taken place*. But upon the very shewing of the ministers, the *plot*, if they will have it to be a plot, has *exploded;* and, as might have been expected, from the men, the means, and the measures, stated, completely failed from the instant it was attempted to be carried into execution. There is now no plot, upon the face of their own reports: and yet they want *new laws* to punish the offenders whom they have discovered; and to frustrate a conspiracy which has been already defeated by the existing authorities, and the good sense of the people. The new means required by the ministry at present are a bill to enable them to detain in custody those whom they *may suspect;* and imprison those against whom they can bring no positive charge; and thus under the pretence of maintaining the constitution, give it a more mortal stab, than it could receive from those who are said to be its enemies. The Courier also suggests that a bill will originate in the Commons to prevent *seditious* meetings. But the law can already prevent such meetings. Only as matters now stand, it is necessary to prove that they *are seditious*. The bill to be introduced, if such a one should be in contemplation, will be to prevent *all meetings* which the Minister *may deem* seditious; and we may be satisfied that he will think all assemblies seditious that are not called to compliment himself: which will be very rarely the case in the present state of society. If the public will only look at the case in its true light, they will find it stands thus:—

The ministers have rendered by their measures a great proportion of the nation very wretched:

This wretchedness has produced a general outcry against the system upon which the ministers proceed:

But the ministers call their *system* the *constitution;* and in the ministerial logic, all who attack *them*, attack the *constitution*.

But the laws that *defend* the *constitution* do not defend their mismanagement, and therefore *their* constitution cannot defend itself, nor be defended by the constitution of England:—

To preserve, therefore, their constitution, they must *suspend* the Constitution of England; and the liberties of every Englishman must now depend upon the pleasure of the present Administration.

This is the conclusion that will be drawn from a bare perusal of the reports in question, supposing them true: but an individual has come forward to the bar of the House of Lords with an offer to prove that the Committee has been deceived into falsehood, and unfounded assertion. The Report implicates the *Union Society*, as one of those dangerous associations of which it is necessary to beware, on account of its filiation and branch societies. Now the late Secretary of that Society offers to prove that there *never* were any such branch societies, and that the *original society* has not been in existence for the *last three years and a half!* This is a tolerable specimen of the materials of which these reports are composed.

There is only one of the reports, however, that commits THIS mistake. That made to the Commons, upon the *same evidence*, of course, *never mentions* this Union Society at all, notwithstanding its branches and affiliations made such a terrific impression upon the Committee of the Upper House. But hen the Commons make up for this omission by stating that *two hundred and fifty* pikes had been ordered, and a machine projected to clear the streets of cavalry. When the pikes are said to be *ordered*, we see no great reason to doubt it; but when it is also added, they were delivered and *paid for*, we are a little staggered. The TREASURY of the rebels is as low as that of the Exchequer, and what was worse for them, they had no credit. And of what intellect the "*smith*" must be who delivered them, we cannot possibly guess: we think, however, he ought to be safely disposed of, either as a knave or a fool.

A shocking instance of the neglect and delay in which the administration of the criminal law proceeds, was very properly noticed by Mr. Bennett, in the House of Commons last week. It appears *three* sessions have now passed, and that a *fourth* has commenced, without any report having been made by the recorder upon the cases of those condemned to death. The notice of this shameful indifference to men in such awful circumstances awakened the anger of Lord Castlereagh, but his lordship sunk under the firm humanity of Mr. Bennet, and when the papers were returned to the order, he seemed fully to appreciate the disgrace that attaches to some quarter. We hope to hear no more of executions being delayed until all recollection of the [illegible] for which the victims suffer is oblit[illegible]; and until the execution becomes only an amusement instead of a lesson to the spectator.

In our last a paragraph crept in, copied from the Courier, relating some of the good deeds of Ferdinand of Spain, in visiting the prisons *incog.* being shocked at the instruments of torture which he found there, and ordering the use of them to be abolished in future. Of course the *Courier* praises this royal legitimate very highly for his humanity. But we are not disposed to give him any credit for it: for allowing the account to be true, which we doubt, it was merely a *late* act of *justice*, and not of of mercy or generosity. HE ordered them to be introduced: HE ordered them to be employed to rack the victims of his hatred: and it is but a trifling atonement to injured humanity, that he should order them to be discontinued when he has no longer any vengeance to gratify—even if the account should be true, which we say again, is very unlikely.

We take the following paragraph from the *Times*, a morning paper lately conducted on the most enlightened and liberal principles:—

"As a remedy for these evils, (the Spencean madness) the Secret Committee recommends the temporary concession of some greater powers of the Executive, than those allowed by the Constitution of the State.—It would be presumptuous to differ from such high authority, so well informed: what we should say then, would rather be to limit than oppose the concession. The remedies that may be now applied to these great and threatening evils, may hereafter be called forth for others of less magnitude, till the barriers which are thrown around the liberty of the subject are gradually levelled with the earth. The Constitution was not meant for fair weather only, but was calculated to resist a certain portion of the winds and waves of adverse times: the explosion at Spa-fields, though outrageous enough, yet wasted itself, or was compressed, without communicating any serious shock to the stability of the realm. Other explosions may take place with yet less effect: but the injury of an evil precedent can neither be appreciated nor limited in times present."

LONDON,—MARCH 8.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, arrived this morning. The Chamber of Deputies had another stormy meeting on Wednesday. The subject related to the revenue from the woods and forests to be applied to the maintenance of the Clergy.—The Princess of Wales is now stated to be preparing at Como, for a long journey to Persia.

The French funds continue advancing.

A Private letter from Paris, dated on Monday, says,—"M. de Talleyrand officiated yesterday at Court as Grand Chamberlain. This event, which so unexpectedly disconcerts the ambition of the ruling party, is ascribed to the Duke of Wellington's influence. The latter had given great umbrage to the Court by the marked distinction he has not ceased to bestow on the Minister in disgrace. This change is considered on all hands as a triumph of the British over the Russian interest at the Thuilleries. We are quite uninformed here as to the late events in Spain; but we know M. de Richelieu has strictly enjoined the public prints to make no communication whatever on the subject."

We understand the reduction of the entire second battalions of the British army, will immediately be proceeded on; they are thirteen in number, and thus stationed:—In Ireland, the 12th, 30th, 24th, 35th, 37th, 62d, 84th. In England, the 56th and 73d. In Gibraltar the 67th.—Morning Post.

A further reduction of two Captains, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and one Assistant Surgeon, in every regiment is to take place.

Thirty-three millions of Exchequer Bills remain out unprovided for.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS' BILL.—As amended (last night) in the Committee.—The number of persons not permitted to meet together on political grievances, without notice being given by seven housekeepers in the newspapers, &c. is fixed at fifty and upwards.

No meeting held in virtue of such previous notice, to be adjourned to any future day.

The act not to extend to Freemason's Lodges; nor to Declarations approved by two Magistrates; nor to any meeting or society of the people commonly called Quakers; nor to any meeting or society assembled for purposes of a religious or charitable nature only.

All fines, penalties, or forfeitures, exceeding 20*l.* incurred under the act, may be recovered by action of debt within three months after being incurred.

No person to be prosecuted under this act, for having been, before the passing of this act, a Member of any Society or Club declared to be an unlawful combination and confederacy, if such person shall not, in any manner, have acted as a Member of such Society or Club after the passing of the act.

No person to be prosecuted by virtue of this act for any thing done or committed contrary to its provisions, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence.

Last night, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that the subject of an equalization of weights and measures throughout the Empire, has been referred to a Committee of the most scientific men in the kingdom, on whose report a plan of equalization will be formed.

The Dublin Papers received yesterday furnish fresh proofs of the sufferings of the people, from poverty and dearth of provisions.

Yesterday Mr. R. G. Butt was taken into custody, in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's by several of the Bow-street officers, and afterwards underwent an examination before Sir Nathaniel Conant.—He is charged with being the author, printer; and publisher of two most inflammatory and libellous placards; which have been posted up in different parts of London with much industry, against Lord Ellenborough and Lord Castlereagh. He was committed to Newgate for trial. A few days since he applied to the Lord Chancellor for a Mandate against Lord Ellenborough. He also applied at Bow-street office for a warrant to apprehend Lord Ellenborough, when his conduct was extremely violent.

Lord Sidmouth has intimated in the House of Lords, that the great law officers have directions to prosecute all libellers, whether writers, printers, or venders of the late seditious and blasphemous publications which have been so industriously disseminated—where there is a possibility of bringing them to conviction.

A paper of yesterday mentions the following fact:—"It happened a night or two ago, that the person occupying the house lately inhabited by the elder Watson, had occasion to empty the privy; when in the course of the operation, the people employed found a large bundle of iron, which, upon inspection, turned out to be new Pike Heads. The parcel contained a hundred and ninety-nine of these weapons!"

RECONCILIATION IN A GREAT FAMILY.

The reconciliation in a Noble Family, within these few days, has afforded great pleasure to all the parties concerned. The highly respectable character, most interested, who broke up his establishment about a month since in despair, has been reconciled to his lady, by the intervention of friends: the latter has agreed to abandon all her fashionable follies; and attend solely to the comforts of her numerous and highly interesting family.—Morning Post.

The late Duke of Marlborough has left unentailed property valued at 30,000*l.* per annum. It is vested in the hands of trustees (the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Robert Spencer), to act with it discretionally. They have, in consequence, disposed of it in that way which to their judgment seemed the most honourable course. On the present Duchess of Marlborough they have settled 4000*l.* per annum, and on Lord Sunderland, her eldest son, 480*l.* the other children (five or six), are also participators.

The late Mr. John Land, of the New London Inn, at Exeter, was the oldest, and supposed to be nearly the richest Inn-keeper in the kingdom. The property left to his relatives is said to exceed 70,000*l.* To the Devon and Exeter Hospital, he has left 500*l.* His remains were interred, on Monday last, with much funeral pomp. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by eight coaches and four, 16 post-chaises, and 160 Gentlemen on horseback.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 12.

LIVERPOOL PETITION FOR REFORM.

Lord Sefton presented a petition from Liverpool, praying for retrenchment and reform. The Noble Lord stated, that every obstruction was offered to

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the business and views of the meeting in which this petition originated. The mayor had refused to convene a meeting pursuant to the requisition, which was respectably signed. He (the Noble Lord) particularly reprobated the conduct of those who endeavoured to prevent the people from assembling in a legal way, and expressing their grievances and their prayers to the Legislature. He thought persons who so stepped in between the Parliament and the people were injuring the character of the former in the exact proportion that they obstructed the views of the latter. (Hear, hear, hear.) As the petitioners in this case could not obtain the sanction of the mayor, they could only assemble by themselves. (Hear.) They were determined to exercise their rights, and accordingly assembled. They called, to preside at their meeting, an active magistrate, (Colonel Williams,) well known to many of the members of the house, whose character needed no praise from him. (Hear.) At the meeting, there was the greatest good order, and the greatest decorum in conducting the business: though every provocation was offered to riot and disturbance, by insulting and unnecessary precautions against them. (Hear, hear.) A regiment of the line was called out, under arms, and the yeomanry cavalry were on duty. Notwithstanding this expectation of violence and tumult, nothing could be more praise-worthy than the conduct of the meeting. The present petition was unanimously agreed to, and signed by 14,000 persons. A petition more respectably signed was never presented to the house. (Hear.) It would be transgressing the bounds of truth if he should say that he was acquainted with all the petitioners, but with some of them he had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted, and others of them he was proud to call his particular friends. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners, after attributing our sufferings, to unjust, ruinous, and impolitic wars—to an extravagant and uncontrolled expenditure of the public money—to unmerited pensions and excessive salaries, threw themselves on the wisdom of the house for such a redress of their grievances as it may think practicable, and for such a reform of Parliament as it may think expedient and effective. (Hear, hear.) Such was the temperate prayer of the petition, conveyed in the most appropriate and respectful language. He knew not why the usual channels of conveying their application to the house had not been resorted to on the present occasion by the petitioners; nor was he acquainted with any reason why he should be selected for such an honour; but was as happy to execute the commission as he was proud to be trusted with it. (Hear, hear) He felt a greater pleasure in being made the instrument of communicating to the house this petition, as he concurred entirely in its prayer, and as anxiously desired a radical constitutional reform, as he decidedly reprobated, and would strenuously resist, the wild and mischievous theories afloat upon the subject. (Cries of hear.)

Mr. Birch did not wish to destroy the effect of the able speech of the noble lord who had presented the petition, by stating any thing additional in its support. He could not help informing the house, however, that he held in his hand the requisition by which the meeting was called, and there could not be found in the kingdom names more respectable than those by which it was signed. They were not only people of great respectability in point of education and worth, but several of them were men of great opulence. The hon. member could not forbear saying, that the prayer of the petition had his most hearty concurrence. (hear.)

Mr. Benson rose to defend the character of the mayor. He was justified in his fears of disturbance, by the outrages that had not long ago occurred in the town. He refused to lend his sanction to the meeting because he dreaded their renewal. His apprehensions were such that they could only be allayed by calling in the force to which the noble lord had alluded, and which contributed powerfully to make the meeting so orderly and respectable as it was represented (shouts of hear from both sides). He did not deny that the requisitionists were respectable, or that the signatures of the petition were not so likewise: he only rose to defend the character of a worthy magistrate from misrepresentation.

Mr. Birch called upon the hon. gentleman (Mr. Benson) to state to what outrages he had alluded, as he never heard of outrages before. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Lord Cochrane could not help saying a few words about the fear of disturbance entertained by the Mayor of Bristol (a laugh)—he meant the Mayor of Liverpool. At none of the meetings for reform had there been any tendency to confusion or disturbance. Conduct of this kind was left to meetings of a different description. He had never seen such an irregular and disorderly meeting as he yesterday attended in Hampshire, called by the Sheriff, (hear, and laugh,) and attended by the whole of the parsons, and their friends. (A laugh.) A Covent-garden riot, with all its apparatus, of noise, marrow-bones and cleavers, could not have been more outrageous than this, (hear, and a laugh.) The meeting was called for the purpose of collecting and conveying to the Prince Regent the congratulations of the country on his escape from the late atrocious attack on his person: but, instead of expressing the sentiments of the inhabitants, the freeholders only were allowed to vote. There was no outrage where there was perfect freedom: the outrage rose from unjust opposition, Here the inhabitants were not allowed to express their sentiments; and the consequence was, that the meeting became so disorderly, that it was dismissed without executing completely the objects it had in view; it was dismissed without settling in what way the address was to be presented, the persons who were to present, or voting thanks to the high sheriff who presided. When he heard meetings for reform called disorderly and tumultuous, which in no case they had been, he could not help stating, that this was the most turbulenl and riotous that ever he attended; and that the parsons were the ringleaders in the confusion, (hear, and a laugh.)

A member (whose name we could not learn) said, he was present at the meeting described by the noble Lord; and allowed that it was noisy and turbulent. The noise was raised as much by the one side as the other. The address was, however, carried by a vast majority, and it was not ascertained that they were all freeholders. The sheriff found that the only way to take the votes was by making those for the address go to the one side, & those against to the other; & notwithstanding that many inhabitants, not freeholders, might have voted, there were five for the address, to one against it. (Hear.) Nobody could be heard on either, side (hear.)

Lord Cochrane confessed that he could not be heard. (Hear.)

Mr. Brougham felt it his duty to call the attention of the house to the gratuitous assertions of the member for Stafford, relative to those notorious outrages which he stated to have taken place in the town of Liverpool. He called upon the Honorable member to declare, at what time those outrages had been committed, as his statement, otherwise could have very little weight with the house. He concurred in the observations made by his noble friend upon the unconstitutional proceedings of the mayor, in obstructing the communication between the people and the house, and although this was the first, he hoped it would not be the last time they should have the advantage of hearing the sentiments of his noble friend. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Benson said, he had spoken of tumults which, from his own personal knowledge, originated in Liverpool; and he believed the mobs never were more violent than when the honorable and learned Gentleman, heard them. (Order.)

Mr. Brougham observed, that after this second assertion, of the hon. gent. he should call on the right hon. gent. opposite (Mr. Canning) and an hon. general, the other representative for Liverpool (General Gascoyne) to negative it. They were both present at the time of the election referred to, and were capable of giving the fullest contradiction to a charge which he now heard made for the first time—a charge of having led on a tumultous assembly to acts of riot and mischief.

Mr. Benson spoke to order; and said he had distinctly acquitted the hon. and learned gent. of any mischievous design: he had applied that word generally to the mob itself.

Mr. Brougham was by no means satisfied with the distinction taken by the hon. gentleman; and again called on the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) who, he was sure, was incapable of saying one thing to him on that accasion, and another thing at present to the house, so say, whether it was not agreed on all sides at the time that there never had been a political contest in which so large a number of persons had been engaged, that was conducted with such tranquillity. It was an observation made at the close of the election, that it had resembled rather a peaceful pageant than a popular struggle. He had seen the hon. member on that occasion on the hustings, and might appeal, therefore, to his more accurate recollection.

General Gascoyne declared, that in the various contests which had taken place for the representation of Liverpool, during the last 20 years, in which he had been personally interested, he remembered none which had been carried on with the occurrence of so few acts of violence, or in which more strenuous efforts were made for the prevention of outrage.

Mr. Canning thought it fair to mention his belief, that no exertion had been spared on either side to repress every tendency to riot and disorder during the period of the election. He believed his hon. friend had confounded it with a subsequent election, which certainly was one continued scene of outrage, extending even to acts of personal violence. Although his hon. friend was incorrect, however, with regard to the particular occasion, the fact was undoubted, that tumults had prevailed to such a degree as to form a complete justification of the precautions adopted by the mayor. With respect to the petition now before the house, he was not desirous of creating any impediment to its being laid upon the table; although he had heard of certain practices which were resorted to for the purpose of obtaining signatures, and which were, he believed, pretty frequent on such occasions. Amongst the 14,000 signatures attached to this petition, he was informed that many were those of the softer sex, and some those of persons under age. (A laugh.) He did not mean to object to it on this account; but thought, on the contrary, that it should be treated with peculiar indulgence at a time when so much was said in favour of the principle of universal suffrage.

Mr. Brougham considered the right hon. gentleman's defence of his hon. friend more ingenious than satisfactory. He desired to know, if the hon. gent. had only mistaken one election for another, how he had been induced to believe that he had seen him actually at the head of the mob; when the fact was, that he was not in Liverpool at the time alluded to?

Mr. Benson had made the observation as applicable generally to the place in which the late meeting was held, which was the theatre of constant riot and disorder by mobs of every description; and his only view in so doing was to justify the mayor, who acted from no other motive than an anxiety to preserve the peace.

Mr. Brougham was glad to hear that the hon. gent. had only meant to state, that when he addressed the people at Liverpool as a candidate for their suffrages, he had had a very large audience.

Mr. Curwin reprobated the conduct of the mayor, of which there had been too many examples throughout the country, in presuming to attribute a riotous disposition to public meetings, for the purpose of calling out the military and stifling the voice of the people. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to say that a riot had lately taken place in the county which he inhabited; this, however, had falsely been ascribed to the operation of Spencean principles—principles which, he was sure, had never been heard of by the populace concerned in the tumults; and which, he believed, they would reject if attempted to be taught them. The fact was, that it had arisen solely from the pressure of want, and was totally unconnected with the slightest enmity or disaffection to the Government.

The petition was then read, and ordered to lie upon the table

Lord Sefton thought it necessary to observe with reference to the statement of the right hon. gentleman, of his understanding many of the signatures to be those of women and children, that his information was directly contrary; and that if the right hon. gentleman's intelligence was derived from the quarter to which he had formerly referred, he was disposed to rely quite as much on the correctness and veracity of his own information.

Gen. Gascoyne knew many of the names attached to this petition to be highly respectable; nor did he think there was any thing wonderful in the number of those signatures. When the meeting spoke, however, of withdrawing their confidence from their representatives, he must observe, that he did not conceive he had been ever honoured with it, or that the persons of whom the meeting was composed were amongst those who had sent him to Parliament. Upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, he believed, that, in practice, the present was the best system of representation which had ever existed; and that the influence of peers, and of property in general, was as great in counties as in boroughs.

Mr. Bennet then rose to move, pursuant to his notice, for a return of the number of persons now in confinement in Cold Bath-fields prison, under the acts of the 39th and 40th of the King. He had good authority—not that of the parties themselves—for affirming every part of his former statement. He had taken the hint thrown out by the noble lord, and visited the gaol in question since the subject was last mentioned in the house. He there found the case to be exactly as he had described it. The elder Evans was confined with a person of the character he had previously mentioned, and his son in the foul ward of the hospital.

Mr. B. Bathurst had no objection to the production of the returns moved for by the honorable gentleman. Some of the persons referred to were lunatics, confined under the acts of the 17th of the late, and 40th of the present King. The Magistrates of Middlesex had found it their duty to arrest some individuals, who were in a condition of mischievous lunacy; and every exertion had been made for the purpose of finding out their friends, and restoring them to their protection. There were at present no better means of providing for their custody, but some more eligible plan was in contemplation, to be effected either at the expence of the county or of Government. With regard to the other persons in confinement, the honourable gentleman asserted that the whole of his former statement was proved to be correct by his own personal observation and inquiries. He wished the candour of the hon. gent. had allowed him to go a little further, and to acquaint the house with what had passed upon his visit to the prison. He would now ask the hon. gent. whether the elder and younger Evans had not both told him that they had nothing to complain of? When the former was first committed there was no convenient place for his reception; but he had long since occupied the state-room, with the use of four others adjoining it. It was at his own request that the individual with whom he was confined was suffered to stay with him. Why had not the hon. gent. stated these circumstances, which had been distinctly recounted to him. The younger Evans was said to be confined in the foul ward of the hospital, such was the name given to the infirmary; and to be there exposed to the misery of witnessing offensive objects, and to the infection of contagious disorders. Had the hon. gentleman ever seen a cleaner or more comfortable apartment? The fact was, that next to the state-room, it was the most desirable part of the prison, and had been so acknowledged by the young man himself. He had likewise the privilege of walking in the goaler's garden, of which he frequently availed himself. There was but one patient at present in the infirmary, with a distemper in the leg; and he repeated, that the hon. gent. must have found, that neither of the prisoners were disposed to complain of any of the circumstances incidental to their confinement.

Mr. Bennet contended, that the facts confirmed every particular of his original statement. The term foul ward of the hospital was the expression of the goaler himself. He found, farther, that whilst the father was confined with one thief, the son was condemned to the society of six. His observations had not been founded on what either of these individuals might be pleased with; he spoke as a public man, when he maintained that it was highly improper that two persons, accused of high treason, should be confined in the company of thieves and informers.

The Attorney-General bore testimony to the fact, that the younger Evans had frequently declared he had no complaint to offer; and that, as he could not be in the state-room with his father, the place he now occupied was the most agreeable to him.

Mr. Bennet explained.

Mr. Wynn said a few words, which we did not distinctly hear.

Sir F. Burdett said, that what the right hon. gent. (Mr. Bathurst) had stated respecting the treatment of those persons might be very true; but there was one thing that struck him very forcibly in this case, namely, that they were in close custody, which was the greatest punishment the law could inflict on any person, for any length of time. One of them, indeed, was confined in a place where there were six thieves, who, certainly, were not very respectable company; but, such was the frame of the human mind, it would be glad to have any company, and to be associated with almost any persons, rather than be left to pine in solitude and despair.

Mr. B. Bathurst replied, that the situation of these men was not quit so wretched as the hon. bart. wished to paint it. The wife of the elder, and the mother of the younger, had constant access to the prison.

Mr. Canning did not suppose that the hon. gent. (Mr. Bennet) wished to make any false statements; but what he understood him to say on a former night was, that the prisoners complained of the mode in which they were treated. On the contrary, however, it now turned out, that they were perfectly contented with their situation. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to say, that they were contented with being kept in drison; but that they did not complain of the treatment they had experienced during their confinement. The complaint of the hon. gent. was a sort of speculative feeling as to the nature of these confinements. The ground of complaint now was, that these men were allowed to have companions. He remembered a story of a man who was placed in solitary confinement having made a spider his companion: he watched its motions, fed it, and taught it to spin its web in a peculiar way; but the malicious gaoler observing the pleasure he derived from this mode of diverting his mind, killed the spider, when the unhappy prisoner exclaimed, that he felt a pang more severe than he had ever endured in his life. If the hon. gent. therefore, wished to have the associates of Mr. Evans removed, let the House of Commons, and Mr. Evans himself, remember, that it was the hon. member who had killed his spider. (A laugh.)

The returns were then ordered.

THE STEWART PAPERS.

(Private Letter from Rome, Jan. 10.)

"The opening of the Theatre of San Carlo at Naples has drawn away numbers of English, but there are between 5 and 600 remaining; and a more *pell-mell* collection could scarcely be found except in the rooms of Bath, or Cheltenham. They have literally turned out a great proportion of the Roman Princes from their palaces. The Pope likes their expenditure in his capital so well, that, partly to detain them, but more *to promote the views of his Church in England*, he has silently permitted the use of the Liturgy here, much to the alarm of some of the churchmen, who are not in the secret. A message was sent from the Pope to Consalvi to eulogize the English hero in the Gazette; he laughs, but all Rome laughs with him. Thus openly great attention is paid to the English, but in secret by our countrymen and countrywomen receive, and few are received by our countrymen and countrywomen.

"Latterly, the Stuart papers have been the chief subject of conversation here. The whole of those, which had been in the possession of the late Cardinal York, forming a supplement probably to those in the Scotch college at Paris, had been traced and purchased for 200 crowns by a Scotch gentleman of the name of Watson, a resident here, during part of the late war. They have been secured and sealed by order of Government; the person, from whom they were purchased, is arrested, and at this moment a papal *gens d'armes* keeps guard in the house. The Secretary of State interfered, on the ground of a fraudulent misrepresentation. What other motives may have prevailed in the affair is still a matter of discussion.

"The papers are numerous, authentic, and valuable. They are supposed to amount to half a million. The whole weighed seven tons. They begin with James the Second, and go down to the death of the Cardinal York. In those, which I saw, every thing public and private is embraced, from plots for invasion and correspondence with foreign powers, &c. &c. to the amours of the Pretender, and the details of the domestic menage of the Court of Albany. Several letters are in the hand-writing of James and the Pretender, and the whole collection is arranged with an elaborate scrupulosity, which does credit to the more mechanical talents for business, of the exiles and their party.

"I saw amongst the political papers, four proclamations of the son of James, particularly to the Universities; the Pretender promises the entire establishment of their ecclesastical rights, and his full support of the Protestant church, in all its privileges, however ample. A short date after, comes a letter of the Cardinal, congratulating him on his open avowal of the Catholic religion! Of course these are admirable illustrations of each. Then there is a letter to James, rom the General of the Jesuits, offering him the support of himself individually, and his order, for any religious purpose he might design them: it is very short and vague, signed, I think, Ritz or Retz. Almost all the principal families of Ireland and Scotland are implicated. A Col. O'Bryan seems to have been a remarkably active personage. Many, that have hitherto been only suspected, are now deeply compromised particularly the Windham family, who give most minute information, & many other Members of the Parliament of the day. There is a very long letter of Atterbury, arranging a plan for invasion; one from the Duke of Leeds, offering Admiral Baker, then in the command of the Channel fleet, a peerage, and 400,000l. in the result of his defection. There are letters of the Duke of Norfolk, signed N. but of no immediate importance; he seems to have been the most cautious of the party. I have heard something, but not with that precision which you require, of a scheme arranged between a Mr. H—— and ———, for the assassination of the Pretender. This, if accurate, is a serious charge, and may develope a singular scene of this strange drama.

"The letters of the Queen are principally introductions of Irish families, exiled and fugitive, to her Roman and Italian friends. They enter, though numerous in the extreme, but little into the political intrigues of the day.

"Perhaps the most curious of the whole, are the letters of Miss Walkinshaw to Prince Charles; the letters of her daughter to the same; the letters of James to him; and the remonstrance of his friends in Scotland. In every relation they completely destroy the interest about his character; he appears an *entire* scoundrel—and imbecile; and England had surely a fortunate escape from his vices: though, after all, his success would have only deferred our revolution a few years longer."

THE SPENCEANS.

The following account of this sect and its founder is taken from the last number of the *Quarterly Review*:

"When I began to study," says he, 'I found every thing erected on certain unalterable Principles. I found every art and science a perfect whole. Nothing was in anarchy but language and politics. But both of these I reduced to order: the one by a new alphabet, and the other by a new constitution.' The new alphabet of this reformer we have not had the fortune to see; it seems, however, that the first edition either of his new constitution, or his trial, was printed in what he calls his 'natural, or philosophical orthography.' His political opinions were first propounded in the form of a lecture, read before the Philosophical Society

of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1775, and printed immediately afterwards; from which time, he says, 'he went on continually publishing them in one shape or other.' 'They are fully and harmlessly explained in his 'Constitution of Spensonia, a country in Fairy-land; situated between Utopia and Oceana.' 'The Spensonian Commonwealth is one and indivisible;' and, the Sovereign People is the Universality Spensonian citizens.' His scheme is,—That the soil belongs to the State, and that individuals should rent their lands and tenements from their respective parishes; the rent being the revenue, and the surplus, after all public expences are defraved, to be divided equally among all the parishioners; every kind of property being permitted except land. The larger estates are to be leased for one and twenty years, and at the expiration of that term re-let by public auction; the smaller ones by the year; and larger ones subdivided as the increase of population may require. The legislative power is vested in an annual Parliament, elected by universal suffrage, women voting as well as men: the executive is in the hands of a council of twenty-four, half of which is to be renewed annually. Every fifth day is a sabbath of rest, not of religion; for though this Constitution is proclaimed in the presence of the Supreme Being, no provision is made for worshipping him. All the Spensonians are soldiers; and in the Spensonian Commonwealth, 'nature and justice know nothing of illegitimacy.' To the end of this Constitution an epilogue is annexed, in decent verse, saying, that the golden age will no longer be accounted fabulous, now that mankind are about to enjoy.

'—All that prophets e'er of bliss foretold,
And all that poets ever feigned of old.'

And these verses are followed by a 'chorus,' to the tune of 'Sally in our Alley:'—

'Then let us all join heart in hand,
Thro' country, town, and city,
Of every age and every sex,
Young men and maidens pretty;
To haste this golden age's reign
On every hill and valley.—
Then Paradise shall greet our eyes
Thro' every street and alley."

"The French revolution made Spence suppose that the time for realizing his speculations was arrived; and the manner in which he proposed to do this brought him under the cognizance of the Attorney-General—how deservedly, a brief specimen of his philanthrophical proposals will show:—

'We must destroy,' he says, 'all private property in land. The landholders are like a warlike enemy quartered upon us for the purpose of raising contributions, therefore any thing short of a total destruction of the power of those Samsons, will not do! and this must be accomplished, not by *simple shaving*, not by simple shaving, which leaves the roots of their strength to grow again; no, we most *scalp* them, or else they will soon recover, and pull our Temple of Liberty about our ears. Nothing less than a complete extermination of the present system of holding land will ever bring the world again to a state worth living in. But how is this mighty work to be done? I answer, it must be done at once. For the public mind being suitably prepared by my little tracts, a few contiguous parishes have only to declare the land to be theirs, and form a Convention of parochial deputies; other adjacent parishes would immediately follow the example: and thus would a beautiful and powerful New Republic instantaneously arise in full vigour. In fact, it is like the Almighty saying, Let there be light, and it was so; so the people have only to say, let the land be ours, and it will be so. For who, pray, are to hinder the people of any nation from doing so when they are inclined? Are the landlords more numerous in proportion to the people than the officers in our mutinous fleets were to their crews? Certainly not. Then landsmen have nothing to fear more than the seamen, and indeed much less; for after such a mutiny on land, the masters of the people would never become their masters again.'

"For this publication the scalping philanthrophist was most deservedly prosecuted. He excited compassion at his trial by his wretched appearance, and the pitiable fanaticism with which he was possessed: for the man was honest; he was not one of those demagogues who make mischief their trade because they find it a gainful one; he asserted nothing but what he believed, and would have suffered martyrdom for his opinions. He called himself, in his defence, 'The unfeed advocate of the disinherited seed of Adam.'

'This, Gentlemen,' said he, 'is the Rights of Man! and upon this rock of nature have I built my commonwealth and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.' 'I solemnly avow,' he continued, 'that what I have written and published has been done with as good a conscience, and as much philanthrophy, as ever possessed the heart of any prophet, apostle, or philosopher, that ever existed. And, indeed, I could neither have lived or died in peace, having such important truths in my bosom unpublished.'

—A tough fellow: one that seemed to stand
Much on a resolute carelessness, and had
A spice of that unnecessary thing
Which the mysterious call philosophy.

"He stood alone, he said, unconnected with any party. He pleaded his own cause, being too poor to retain either attorney or counsel. And when he was brought up to judgment, the simple statement which he gave of his treatment in Newgate ought to have produced some reform in the scandalous state of our prisons.

'Perhaps, my Lords,' said he, 'I have entertained too high an opinion of human nature, but I do not find mankind very grateful clients. I have very small encouragement indeed to rush into a prison on various accounts. For, in the first place, the people without treat me with the contempt due to a lunatic; and the people within treat me as bad, or worse, than the most notorious felon among them. And what with redeeming & ransoming my toes from being pulled off with a string while in bed, and paying heavy and manifold fees, there is no getting through the various impositions.'

"But he excused the keeper of Newgate, saying, these things were unknown to him, because it was dangerous to complain; 'for nobody could conceive what dreadful work went on among such ruffians, but those who have had the misfortune to be locked up with them.'

"He was sentenced to a fine of 20*l.*, and one years's imprisonment at Shrewsbury; a sentence so lenient as to show that Lord Kenyon very properly regarded the individual with pity: the mildness of the sentence is honourable to the Judge—its inadequacy is not so to the laws. Having suffered it, he became an itinerant vender of books and pamphlets, chiefly his own works, and which he carried about in a vehicle constructed for the purpose, and he supported himself, whilst all his leisure was devoted to the promotion of his plan, till his death, which happened about two years ago."

EXTRACT *from the* MINUTES *of* EVIDENCE *taken before the* SELECT COMMITTEE, *on the* INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACTS, *illustrating the* STATE *of the* LAWS *between* DEBTOR *and* CREDITOR.

Mr. Thomas Clark, clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Do you know of any instructions having been given to debtors to enable them to harrass their creditors by dilatory proceedings whilst in prison?—I know of no instructions having been given; I have a book which was delivered in by a prisoner, as his book of account on discharge; wherein it is pointed out to debtors how to harrass creditors.

[The witness delivered in a book, from which the following extract was read:]

Law Proceedings.

When arrested and held to bail, and after being served with a declaration, you may plead a general issue, which brings you to trial the soonest of any plea that you can put in; but if you want to vex your plaintiff, put in a special plea; and, if in custody, get your attorney to plead in your name, which will cost you 1*l.* 1*s.* your plaintiff 3*l.* as expences. If you do not mean to try the cause, you have no occasion to do so till your plaintiff gets judgment against you; he must, in the term after you put in a special plea, send what is termed the paper-book which you must return with 7*s.* 6*d.* otherwise you will not put him to half the expences. When he proceeds, and has received final judgement against you, get your attorney to search the office appointed for that purpose in the Temple; and, when he finds that judgment is actually signed, he must give notice to the plaintiff's attorney to attend the master to tax his costs, at which time your attorney must have a writ of error ready, and give it to the plaintiff's attorney before the master, which puts him to a very great expence, as he will have the same charges to go over again. The writ of error will cost 4*l.* 4*s.*; if you want to be further troublesome to your plaintiffs, make your writ of error returnable in parliament which costs you 8*l.* 8*s.* and your plaintiff 100*l*; should he have the courage to follow you through all your proceedings, then file a bill in the Exchequer, which will cost about five or six pounds, and, if he answers it, it will cost him 80*l.* more; after this you may file a bill in Chancery, which will cost about 10*l.* and, if he does not answer this bill, you will get an injunction, and at the same time an attachment from the court against him, and may take his body for contempt of court in not answering your last bill; you may file your bill in the Court of Chancery instead of the Exchequer, only the latter costs you the least. If you are at any time served with a copy of a writ, take no further notice of it than by keeping it. Whenyou are declared against, do not fail to put in a special plea immediately, and most likely you will hear no more of the business, as your plaintiff will probably not like to incur any further expence after having been at so much.

Defendants' Costs.

	£	s.	d.
Common plea	0	3	6
Special ditto	1	1	0
Paper book	0	7	6
Writ of error	4	4	0
Ditto returnable in Parliament	8	8	0
Filing Bill in Exchequer	6	6	0
Ditto in Chancery	10	0	0
	30	7	6

Plaintiff's Costs.

Answer to special plea	30	0	0
Answer to writ of error	100	0	0
Answer to bill in Exchequer	84	0	0
Ditto ditto in Chancery	100	0	0
	314	0	0

As far as you can form any judgment from the examination of debtors, what appears to you to be their chief fault with regard to their creditors? Is it in contracting debts without ability to pay, or in squandering property after they have obtained credit?—In contracting debts that they have not ability to pay, I think.

What class of persons did those appear to be who contracted debts without ability to pay?—Generally persons who call themselves gentlemen; persons who have no means of getting a living.

You do not know how long that paper you have just put in has been in existence?—Some years.

LITERATURE.

Interesting Facts relating to the Fall and Death of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, &c. By Francis Macirone, late Aid-de-Camp to King Joachim, Knight of the Order of the Two Sicilies, &c. &c.

Mr. Macirone, a native of England, went to Italy at the age of 15, and remained there from 1803 till 1812. Part of this time he was detained as an English prisoner. He was afterwards employed as an Aid-de-Camp to Murat, and gives the following narrative of his transactions with the Allies:—

1. A Treaty of Alliance offensive and defensive, was signed between Austria and Naples, on the 11th Jan. 1814, and the Austrian Plenipotentiary declared that England was ready to accede to a similar Treaty with King Joachim.—2. A Convention was signed by Lord Wm. Bentinck with the Neapolitan Government, which opened the ports of Italy to the British fleet, and placed affairs on a footing of perfect peace.—3. Murat, on the strength of these engagements, opened the campaign in concert with the Allies, when instantly objections were made to the ratification of the Treaty with Austria, not by Austria, but by England, on some pretence of the territorial indemnifications to be granted to Murat at the expence of the Pope.—4. Murat assented to the proposed modifications, and Lord W. Bentinck declared, that the English Government now agreed entirely to the Treaty between Austria and Naples.—5. This declaration of Lord W. Bentinck was confirmed by a declaration of Lord Castlereagh, that it was only from motives of delicacy to the King of Sicily, that the English Government delayed the conclusion of a special and separate Treaty with Naples; that a Treaty of Indemnities to the King of Sicily and of peace with King Joachim might go hand in hand.—7. Murat now joined the campaign of 1814, and turned the scale against France and Napoleon.—In this state of things; Mr. Macirone observes.

"A variety of circumstances had now combined to induce the King to doubt the sincerity of the Allies. The Emperor of Austria had delayed for many days the transmission of the ratification of the Treaty of the 11th Jannary. Ferdinand of Sicily had published an Order of the Day to some Sicilian troops about to land at Leghorn in which they were informed thot they were going to reover his kingdom of Naples, which he had never ceded, and never would cede. The English General, Lord Wm. Bentinck, had landed with these troops; under instructions to excite a revolution in Italy, and had insisted on the maintenance of a position (Tuscany) which intercepted the communication between the Neapolitan army and Naples; propositions at the same time were made in a foreign camp to Neapolitan Generals and other Officers for the expulsion of the then reigning dynasty from the Throne of Naples. The doubts which these circumstances had excited, were removed by a declaration of Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, at Bologna; that he considered the letter of Lord Castlereagh, containing the promise of a formal Treaty, as of equal valne and force with a Treaty already signed. And that neither the Executive authority, nor the Parliament, would hesitate to recognize the validity of such an engagement. Indeed it was in his opinion more imperative, if possible, than a regular Treaty; *because it connected an appeal to honour with an obligation on good faith.* From that moment the King again made the most zealous efforts in the common cause."—P. 20.

After the campaigns which so providentially delivered France and Europe from the hands of illegitimate into those of legitimate power *en plein droit*, and while the immortal Congress was yet assembled at Vienna, "Prince Talleyrand, on the part of King Louis," says Mr. Macirone, "was indefatigable in his exertions to induce the Austria Government to withdraw their alliance from the King of Naples, from whom the Allied Powers had so recently received the most efficient support. The Austrian Government being warmly urged to undertake the *war* of Legitimacy against its Ally, the King of Naples, at length expressed its willingness to comply, but alleged the exhaused state of the finances of the country. This difficulty was, it is said, immediately removed *by the British Ministers, who offered to defray all the expence of the expedition*, and moveover to furnish a British fleet, in preference to a French fleet, as proposed by Talleyrand in his famous Note, which fleet should act in concert with and assist the movements of the Austrian force."

Murat, in consequence of the preparations against him, attacked the Austrians "at the very moment, as it afterwards turned out, that the apprehensions of his union with Napoleon, who had just returned to France from Elba, had determined the British Cabinet to attend to the invocations of justice in his favour. Lord Castlereagh had written to the Duke of Wellington, who was at that time the Plenipotentiary of the British Court at Vienna, and informed him, that *in consequence of the reappearance of Napoleon at the head of the French Nation*, the British Ministers had thought it adviseable to unite all the force they could collect, and had consequently come to a determination immediately to conclude a Treaty of Alliance with the King of Naples."

At the time when Murat was at the height of his success against the Austrians, "Col. Dalrymple arrived at Bologna, King Joachim's head-quarters, commissioned by Lord Wm. Bentinck, *to request that the territory of his Britannic Majesty's Ally, the King of Sardinia, might not be violated by the Neapolitan army.*"—In consequence of Murat's polite attention to this delicate request he lost his campaign, his crown, and his life; for no sooner was he defeated in his attempts to force the passage of the Po, which he might easily have effected, by infringing upon a small corner of the Piedmontese territory than "he was surprised at receiving a notification from Lord Wm. Bentinck, *that his instructions were to join the Austrians against him.*"—We know the consequences of this proceeding on both sides.

"On the King's approach to Naples with a small remnant of his army, 6000 of the National Guard, with General Macdonald, Minister of War, at their head, marched forth to meet him. They greeted his return in the most loyal and affectionate manner, exhorting him still to hope for success in the love and devotedness of his subjects, swearing that they were all ready to perish in defence of their King and country; but in consequence of the part England had taken against him, he declined making any further efforts, which would only tend to involve the brave and loyal in his own catastrophe.

"He entered Naples unknown in the evening of the 19th May, accompanied by his nephew, who was Colonel of the ninth regiment of Lancers, and four privates. He immediately proceeded to his Palace, where he appeared before the Queen, pale and emaciated, in the habit of a lancer: tenderly embracing her, he said "All is lost, Madam, but my life; that I have not been able to lose."*

"Having taken farewell of his children, he caused his hair which he had hitherto worn in long ringlets, to be cut short, and habited in a plain grey suit, accompanied by his nephew, the Colonel, he proceeded on foot to the sea-shore, opposite to the Island of Nisida. He there embarked in a little boat, and proceeded to the neighbouring Island of Ischia. There he remained three days without being known, and on the fourth, as he was walking on the sea-shore on the southern side of the island, in company with the Colonel, consulting about the means of effecting their escape to France, they discovered a small vessel to the east, in full sail, approaching the spot where they were standing.

"The King immediately hailed the vessel, and getting into a fishing-boat which was on the shore, ordered the

* During the retreat, the King was ever seen where the danger was greatest. Foremost in the ranks, he continually charged the Austrians in person. When his affairs grew desperate, it became evident he sought for death in the field. At the head of a few of his cavalry, whom he constantly preceeded, he often charged the enemy to their very cannon's mouth. How he escaped amidst so many dangers appears miraculous. He might well say that "he had sought death, but had not been able to find it.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 16th July, 1817.

(Continued from the last Page.)

crew to row towards it, and, as soon as they were perceived a boat was sent from the vessel to meet them. The feeling of all parties may easily be imagined, when, in one of the persons on board, the King recognized his attached and faithful servant the Duke of Roccaromana, to whom the vessel belonged, and who in company with the Marquis Giuliano, the King's Aid-de-Camp, had escaped from Naples, and was proceeding in this vessel in search of the King, under the greatest anxiety and apprehension, lest some accident might have befallen him although previously to quitting the Palace the King had divided with the Duke and Marquis a considerable sum in gold, and acquainted them with his plan of going to Ischia, accompanied only by his nephew, and of embarking from thence to France.

"The Duke could not succeed in effecting his escape from Naples until three days after the departure of the King. The enemy's flag had been hoisted in Ischia; and it appeared highly improbable, under all circumstances, that the King could have remained there concealed for those three days. It was unsafe for the Duke to attempt landing on the Island, and yet there appeared no other means of ascertaining whether the King was there or had proceeded on his voyage. In this embarrassment, it happened that the Duke, who was most anxiously examining the shore of the Island with a glass, perceived and recognized the King. The rest of their voyage proved most prosperous and expeditious. They landed at Cannes the 27th or 28th of May."— P. 30.

We proceed to Mr. Macirone's account of the surrender of Paris.

"Immediately after the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon returned to Paris, and abdicated the throne in *favour of his son, who would have been accepted and proclaimed by the French people*, but for the opposition of two celebrated individuals. Fouché & Caulaincourt who sought the means of opening a communication with the Duke of Wellington, in which they might impart to him their views, and avert the calamity which they apprehended from the projects of the other parties. In the expediency of procuring an armistice for a few days, *all* parties concurred; and Fouché who had become acqainted with me in my interviews with him respecting King Joachim, solicited me to undertake the task of carrying on a communication between him and the Duke of Wellington.

"I left Paris at midnight. I proceeded to the Barriere de la Villette, where I found some difficulty in getting my carriage over the different entrenchments & abattis, but still more from the French Officers, who evinced the greatest reluctance in permiting me to pass, observing that I was probably a person sent out to treat with the enemy, and to betray them; but on my assuring them that the purport of my mission was entirely analogous to their views and interests, I was suffered to proceed without a trumpet.

"The Prussian advanced posts were at less than two miles distant, and I was consequently very soon stopped by a Prussian lancer, who upon my telling him that I was an English Officer, proceeding with dispatches to the Duke of Wellington, immediately accompanied me to the next post. On our arrival at Prince Blucher's, my companion, Baron Echardstein informed him that I was going on a mission from the French Government to the Duke of Wellington; this did not seem to please the Prince, who immediately retired to rest and left me to converse with the Chef-d'etat-Major. This gentleman, whose name I believe was Gneisenau, was very indignant on being informed of the desire of the French to treat with the Duke of Wellington; and he completely lost his temper, when he observed the coolness with which I listened to his indiscreet and authoritative language. On my quitting this choleric soldier, my friend Echardstein thought it necessary to apologise to me for the indelicate behaviour of his countryman. I proceeded on my journey, and soon met numerous columns of English cavalry, and found the five French deputies waiting for the Duke's arrival, at a village called Fresnoy.

"On the Duke's arrival at the village, he conferred with the Deputies for five hours. They adduced, in support of their mission, the solemn Declaration of the British Ministers, 'that it was not the intention of the Allies to force the Bourbons, or any other Government on the French people; that they had made war against Napoleon only, and not against the nation,' &c. Their mission failed. They received for answer, that the only thing left for the Chambers to do was to proclaim Louis the 18th. The Duke was at this time in constant communication with King Louis and Talleyrand, who were together in the rear of the army; and I saw one of the messengers of Louis the 18th at the Duke's head-quarters.

"I returned to Paris the next morning. Davoust had taken the chief command of the French army, and had fixed his head-quarters at the Barriere de la Villette, by which I entered Paris. I informed him of the declaration, which, in common with the Deputies, I had received from the Duke of Wellington. Hereupon I reported to him the Duke's *sine qua non*. He immediately declared that my intelligence was incredible, and expressed his disbelief of it in the strongest terms. Then, with the greatest emotion, and with uplifted hands and eyes *he called heaven to witness the perfidy and arrogant injustice of the English Ministry, and of the Allies*. I proceeded to the palace of the Thuilleries, where I was introduced to the Commission. Carnot immediately asked what my errand to the enemy had been? Fouché quickly answered, that he had sent me. Quinette and Grenier looked as if they were not satisfied with this answer. Carnot continued to address me, and asked whether I had seen the Deputies at the Duke of Wellington's head-quarters? I answered in the affirmative, and that I could give him an account of the result of their mission: upon this they became attentive, and heard my account with dismay and indignation. Carnot expressed the same sentiments that Davoust had recently done: and added, rather roughly, that he could by no means give credit to my account, either as to the Duke of Wellington's *sine qua non*, or as to the force of the enemy in the vicinity of Paris. It would appear, that in consequence of having learned from me the nature of the communication which the Deputies would have to make to the Chambers, and dreading its discouraging effect on the Members, and on the people at large, their return to Paris had been prevented; and it was so managed, that they did not return to Paris till after the capitulation.

"In the mean time Fouché and his coadjutors, who opposed the views of the other parties, were in great personal danger. The other three Members of the Commission more than suspected them of duplicity and treachery; and in consequence impeached them before the Chamber of Deputies. The Duke of Wellington being acquainted with these proceedings, sent a message to the Members of the Commission, as I was informed, assuring them that if any harm befel Fouché or Caulincourt, he would infallibly *hang up the other three on his arrival in Paris*.

"It was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, that its Members should quit Paris with the army, and rally round them all those who would oppose the enemy and the Bourbons. But this measure Fouché was particularly anxious to thwart, whilst Davoust, feeling himself confident in the strengh of his army, insisted on attacking Blucher and the Duke of Wellington before other reinforcements should arrive; but as I understood at the time, Fouché succeeded in somewhat softening and in giving a new direction to the policy of Carnot: and it is certain that he managed to gain over Davoust by urging the force of the enemy, and the dreadful consequences that would ensue if Paris should be taken by assault. He pleaded the reliance which might be placed *on the faith of the English* (for with the Prussians the French would not have treated on any terms.) He therfore recommended Davoust to evacuate Paris, and not to listen to the desperate suggestions of the Chambers, observing, that so long as his army remained entire, he might obtain favourable terms for all parties.

"The day before the Capitulation of Paris, (2d July,) I repaired to the British Camp with the following memorandum, as my instructions, from Fouché to the Duke of Wellington:—

"'The army opposes, because uneasy—assure it, it will even become devoted.

"'The Chambers are counter for the same reason. *Assure every body, you will have every body.*

"'The army sent away, the Chambers will agree, on according them the guarantee, as added to the Charter and promised by the King. In order to be well understood, it is necessary to explain; therefore not to enter Paris before three days and in the mean time evey thing may be arranged.

"'The Chambers will be gained, will believe in their independence, and will agree to every thing. Persuasion, not force, must be used with the Chambers.'

"On the receipt of my dispatch, the Duke immediately proceeded to St. Cloud, General Blucher's head-quarters; there the Capitulation of Paris was signed.

"In consequence of my communicating the documents and assurances I had received from Talleyrand and the Duke of Wellington, the Commission of Government abdicated its powers that evening; but the Chambers still refused to comply: they continued their sittings, which they declared should be permanent, till the morning of the 6th, when the doors of the Chamber were closed, and guarded by a party of the National Guards.

"On this, above one hundred and fifty of the Deputies proceeded to the House of M. Lanjuinais, their President, and there framed a solemn protest against the arbitrary and illegal violence which had been used towards them, *in violation of the most solemn declarations*.

"I have now no doubt that some extraordinary scheme had been contrived to seduce Napoleon into the measure of abdicating the throne in favour of his son. His resources were at that moment immense. The regular army in Paris alone, amounted to more than 80,000 men every individual of which was animated with the most enthusiastic ardour. The National Guard was about 30,000 strong. In fine Napoleon, who could not possibly be ignorant of the state of his resources would never, I am convinced, have sheathed his sword, and abdicated the crown *even in favour of his son*, had he not been most confidently assured of the validity of the measure.

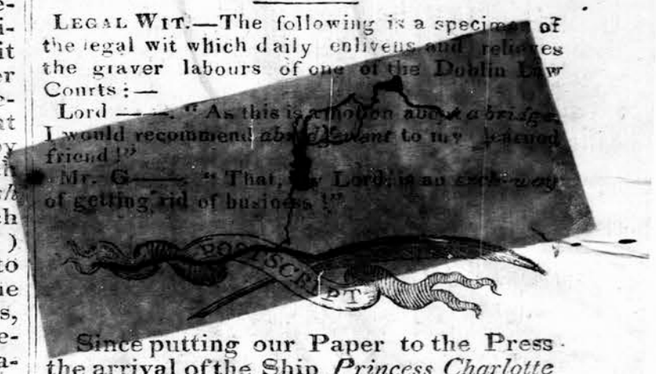
"What were the precise representations by which Napoleon was influenced to take this step, is perhaps known only to its contrivers, and their victim. Some future historian many probably unfold this mistery. As far as regards the share I had in the negociations between the Provisional Government, the Allied Armies, and Talleyrand, as Minister of Louis the 18th, I feel it due to myself to declare, that *I had no suspicion of any deception or intended breach of engagements*. I was requested to open a communication between Fouché and the Duke of Wellington, for the avowed purpose of negociating an armistice, as a preliminary measure to the capitulation of Paris; and it was obvious that such a negociation migh

save the lives of thousands of my countrymen."

LEGAL WIT.—The following is a specimen of the legal wit which daily enlivens and relieves the graver labours of one of the Dublin Law Courts:—

Lord ——. "As this is a motion about a bridge, I would recommend about a Servant to my learned friend!"

Mr. G——. "That, my Lord, is an easy way of getting rid of business!"



Since putting our Paper to the Press the arrival of the Ship *Princess Charlotte* Captain John Lushman, has been officially reported. She left London on the 5th of March, touched at Tenerife, off which she saw Admiral Plampin bound to the Cape. Her principal, if not sole, cargo is wine. She has not brought a single letter, as we hear, and only one passenger Mr. David Penningham, Cadet.

Advertisement.

A NEW HANDSOME SHIGRAMPO which holds four, used occasionally for the last month, with a set of new Country Harness, plated ornaments & a pair of good Horses: the original cost of the whole 1,600 Rs. which may be had for 1,500 on immediate payment, or separately; the Carriage and Harness for 1,050, and the Horses for 450 Rupees: to be seen at the REV. Mr. BAYNES'S Stables *Mazagon*.

Bombay, 16th July, 1817

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MOROBA RUCKMAJEE Purbhoo, on behalf of his Brother, hath taken as Mortgagee a dwelling House & the ground it stands upon, situated at Girgaum in the Oart called Candawry without the Town walls of Bombay, from RUNGOBA CHEMA SINOY: all persons who have claims on these premises, are hereby required to make known the same to the said M. R. P. in 14 days from the date hereof, after which they will not be attended to.

Bombay, 16th July, 1817

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Saturday, the 19th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon

AT THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED,

BY

Capt. Larkins,

IN DADY'S BUILDINGS,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

SHIPPERS.

3 Half Chests of Cider } From Ambrose
9 Half Ditto of Perry } and Fawell
12 Half Ditto of Cider from D. DUNBAR and T. GILLIEN.

The above imported from London per H. C. Ship Marquis of Camden.

The same will be put up in such Lots as Purchasers may incline.

And at the same time will be sold 51 Tin & Horn Lanthorns, a Riding Saddle & Bridle almost new, a Sett of Horse Clothing and an Excellent Bull Bitch.

Bombay, 16th July, 1817.

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